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NOTES AND QUERIES

1619—1919.

The 30th of July of this year was the three hundredth anniversary of what was, (after the settlement at Jamestown), perhaps the most important event of the Seventeenth century in America. At a time when the voice of the English people, speaking through their representatives in Parliament, was silent, the liberal and patriotic men, who then controlled the Virginia Company, determined that the people of one part, at least, of the British Empire, should have a large share in their own government.

By the year 1619 the colony of Virginia, after difficult and disastrous years, had been so firmly established that even the great Indian Massacre of three years later, could but momentarily check its growth. These same far-sighted men in England had declared that schools were even more necessary for the colony than churches. Of course the Church had already come; a church then and ever afterward representative of the great mass of English people who loved neither extremes of Puritanism nor High Church. The church had faults, but the people who sat under its ministrations acquired a liberality which prevented the history of Virginia from ever being stained with the infliction of death or mutilation on account of religion and witchcraft.

The Assembly, composed of a respectable and earnest body of gentlemen, merchants and farmers, met on July 30, 1619, and began popular self-government in America and in all English colonies. In comparison with this the coming of the Pilgrims a year later was a small matter, which has meant to the United States but little beyond an example of courage and self-sacrifice on the part of a few pious men and women.

The famous Mayflower Compact (which has been magnified beyond measure) was nothing more than representative of the way any set of Englishmen would have acted under similar conditions.

Before the coming of the Massachusetts Bay settlers, Virginia had not only originated legislation by the people (asserting in 1623 the fundamental doctrine that taxes should be levied only by the authority of the General Assembly); but had established local courts, had opened the franchise to every freeman, and among other important regulations, had required that deeds and mortgages be recorded.

We, in Virginia, should not be surprised to hear that "the Mayflower Returns" when the first American destroyer squadron reached England, nor that the American forces which went to Europe to defend world

liberty, were described in moving picture shows as descendants of the Pilgrims.

The 30th of July, 1619 (of which, a recent writer has said, the 4th of July, 1776 was the direct outgrowth) would have been without commemoration in Virginia on its three hundredth anniversary, had it not been for the patriotism of the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames. That Society called a meeting for the night of the 30th in the Hall of the House of Delegates in the State Capitol, and had an entirely successful commemoration, which included a very scholarly and interesting address by Dr. Douglas Freeman.

English ideas of government by the people (with a new American idea of universal suffrage); taxation only by the peoples' representatives, justice brought close to the homes of the citizens by means of local courts, the English system of judiciary and the English common law as far as it suited conditions, a system of education beginning at the common school and going through the academy (or high school) to the university, the facilitating of business and the securing of property by recordation of deeds and mortgages, the recognition of the fact that the poor are a matter for public care, are some of the fundamental things still affecting every citizen of the United States, which were introduced into America through the infant colony of Virginia.

INDEX

On account of the size of this issue of the MAGAZINE and its delay in publication (due to no fault of the Society), the index to Vol XXVII, will either be issued with the April, 1920, MAGAZINE or mailed separately.

WAR NOTES

Virginia's War Dead—A Tentative List.

As the belated returns of deaths overseas are now all in, a tentative statement can now be made of Virginians, in service, who died from any cause during the world war. This statement is only claimed to be approximately correct. In addition to the omissions referred to below, it is possible there may be errors in enumerating the different classes. This statement is compiled from the record made by the Virginia Historical Society, and published in its magazine. There are two classes of deaths, compiled only from such information as was published in the Richmond papers. First, army deaths in the United States prior to April 8, 1918 (when publication of names was begun in the Official Bulletin), and, second, Marine Corps deaths in the United States throughout the war. This corps has published no list of such deaths, and efforts to obtain information from Washington in regard to them, as well as in regard to army deaths before April 8, 1918, have proved unsuccessful.

No attempt has been made to separate the army, navy and marine corps deaths, except in one case. Some months ago the Navy Department, in response to a request, sent a list of Virginia officers and men who had died during the war, but without giving time, place or cause of death. Some of these deaths had been recorded in the Richmond papers, and these were put in the proper divisions of the table, but the others had to be given as a separate item.

The impossibility of obtaining full lists of deaths in the United States, as referred to above, must make the statement of such deaths, as given below, short of the real number. How much so it is impossible to conjecture; but it is safe to say that 100 would be the least possible number.

The statement only includes men who were commissioned or enlisted from Virginia:

OVERSEAS.

	Battle Deaths.	Acci- dent.	Dis- ease.	Total.
Officers.....	63	7	23	93
Non-com. and privates.....	875	94	611	1,580
Total.....	938	101	634	1,673
Missing in action.....				78
Total overseas deaths and missing.....				1,751
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	
Navy, cause unknown.....	5	89	94	
At sea.....	6	56	62	

IN AMERICA.

	Accident.	Disease.	Total.
Officers.....	6	29	35
Privates.....	21	520	541
Total.....	27	549	576
At Santo Domingo, 1 officer, disease; at Porto Rico, 1 officer, disease.....			2
Total all deaths of Virginians.....			2,485

[This "Tentative List," with the prefatory remarks, was prepared in 1919 from the list of deaths published during and after the war. Unavoidable delays in printing have postponed until June, 1920, the "making up" of this magazine. Therefore we are able to add below the final statement of the War Department on A. E. F. Casualties, issued during the month of 1920. It is printed exactly as issued. It will be seen that it differs in numbers from our list made

from the casualty reports as issued. The War Department is the final authority; but that authority certainly published in its several casualty reports the number we give. We, however, also included the Marine Corps and persons (not numerous) serving in foreign armies. It is probable that part of the difference may be accounted for by the fact that the emergency addresses of some Virginia officers were in other States, and that the casualty reports failed in many instances, to correct statements of "missing in action."

Deceased.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action.....	27	637	664
Died of Wounds.....	13	278	291
Died of disease.....	20	536	556
Died of accident.....	7	22	29
Suicide.....	---	---	---
Murder or homicide.....	---	2	2
Execution—general court-martial.....	---	---	---
Other known causes.....	---	8	8
Cause undetermined.....	3	57	60
Presumed dead.....	1	13	14
Total dead.....	71	1,563	1,624
Prisoners:			
Unaccounted for.....	---	---	---
Died.....	---	1	1
Repatriated.....	3	39	42
Total prisoners.....	3	40	43
Wounded:			
Slightly.....	95	1,980	2,075
Severely.....	71	1,484	1,555
Degree undetermined.....	30	792	822
Total wounded.....	196	4,256	4,452
Missing in action:			
Total casualties for state....	270	5,860	6,119

Following are additional names of Virginians who have received various honors on account of war service:

Several received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Samuel D. Rockenback, Brigadier General, Cavalry, U. S. A., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As quartermaster of Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, from June to December, 1917, he rendered especially valuable services. Confronted with a problem of great magnitude, befraught with serious difficulties, he went about his task with keen determination, and by his energy and great zeal organized and efficiently operated the first American base in France. Later as Chief of the Tank Corps, by his tireless energy and keen determination he established schools of training for tank personnel and laid the foundation for the organization of the tank units. He ably directed the operations of the tanks with

the First Army and contributed in a measure to the success attained. (See XXVII, 174.)

Meriwether L. Walker, Brigadier-General, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Motor Transport Service he rendered services of much value. With tireless energy he assailed an important task, and by his zealous efforts met all difficulties arising from irregular shipments and lack of adequate material, successfully organizing the Motor Transport Service, and brought it to a high state of efficiency, thereby materially assisting in the solution of the important problem of transportation in the American Expeditionary Forces. (See XXVI, 411).

James P. Jervey, Colonel, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of the 304th Engineers, he performed his exacting duties with signal ability. His high technical skill and unflagging energy were largely responsible for keeping the roads in condition for the transportation of artillery and large quantities of supplies during the attack on Montraucon and Nantillois in the latter part of September.

By his great efforts he proved a potent factor in the success achieved during these operations.

James M. Love, Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A. For "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services". As adjutant-general, Second army corps, and later as commanding officer of the 319th Infantry, he rendered services of great credit. By his marked tactical ability and unceasing energy, he contributed materially to the success achieved by the Eightieth Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. (Colonel Love is the son of Judge Love, of Fairfax county.)

Robert H. Allen, Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A., For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the 356th Infantry during the Argonne-Meuse offensive he proved himself a skillful tactician. Resourceful and energetic, he was at all times equal to any emergency which arose, showing qualities of rare leadership. Subsequently during the march into Germany and the occupation of the enemy territory his administrative ability was reflected in the high standard of excellence consistently maintained by his regiment, rendering services of signal worth. (Col. Allen entered the army in 1893 and attained the rank of captain in 1901.)

Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. N., has received the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as commanding officer of the Newport News Division of the Cruiser and Transport Fleet. His successful administration and close co-operation with the Army authorities resulted in efficient joint operation of the Army and Navy at the Port of Newport News.

(Admiral Jones is a son of the late Col. Hilary P. Jones, of Hanover county).

Commander R. S. Crenshaw, United States Navy, of Richmond, was among the officers of the Navy who received the Distinguished Service Medal from the War Department. During the first year of the war he was flag lieutenant to Admiral Fletcher. The fleet that year was engaged in training men for sea duty. Commander Crenshaw was next ordered to duty in the office of chief of naval operations as cargo convoy officer and ship routing officer. His duties were the assembling of convoys and the giving of route instructions to foreign and coastwise shipping during the submarine activities. The medal was given, according to the citation, "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in connection with naval overseas transport service and convoy system for cargo transport fleet."

The following are additional names of Virginians who have received the Distinguished Service Cross;

Edmund C. Waddill, Major, 23rd Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, July 18, 1918. During this attack by his battalion near Chateau-Thierry, Major Waddill displayed exceptional bravery by advancing in the open under intense shell and machine gun fire, reorganizing his leading echelons and pressing the attack with the utmost disregard for personal danger. On June 25 he went among his troops during a heavy gas attack, disregarding his own danger, in order to protect his men, remaining in the sector and refusing to be evacuated until he had been so badly burned by gas that his face was black. In the Soissons-Rheims attack he again displayed marked courage and leadership in personally taking the lead with his battalion and pushing forward the attack until further advance was stopped by darkness. (Major, now Lt. Colonel Waddill, is a son of Judge E. C. Waddill Jr., of Richmond—See XXVII, 80).

Charles A. Shelor, Second Lieutenant, Company K, 127th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Bantheville, France, October 15, 1918. Under heavy fire, Lieut. Shelor made a reconnaissance of woods infested by enemy machine guns and snipers, locating another battalion of his regiment from which his own had become separated, and securing information which made it possible to continue the attack next day. Home address: Mrs. J. J. Shelor, mother, 511 Luck Avenue, Roanoke.

First Lieutenant Ambrose F. White, of Coulwood, was awarded the D. S. C. The citation reads: For extraordinary heroism in action at Lafranquet Farm, July 22, 1918. While Lieut. White's unit was in close contact with the enemy, a spy circulated a report that the company had been ordered to withdraw. Those who thus retired

were shot down by the enemy. During the disorder that followed, Lieut. White fearlessly reorganized the platoon under close range enemy fire. Due to his heroic example, the men of the platoon held their ground and repulsed the strong enemy attack which followed.

James B. Farmer, corporal, Company L, 128th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, April 30, 1918, and in the Argonne sector, France, October 8, 1918. During the attack near Soissons on August 30, Corpl. Farmer led his squad through a downpour of shell and machine gun fire. After the attack he worked in the face of machine gun fire, assisting and carrying the wounded from the field. On October 8, while on a reconnoitering party, three of his men were killed and two wounded. He carried the two wounded men back to safety in the face of intense machine gun fire. Home address, James B. Farmer, father, Radford. [Radford?]

Grant Kennedy, corporal, Company G 4th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 13, 1918. When his platoon commander was wounded he reorganized the platoon while under severe fire, placing his men so as best to repel the enemy's counterattack. He inspired his men by his own personal bravery. Wounded and sent to the hospital returned to the front after a week's treatment, being severely wounded while leading his men in an attack. Home address, Job Kennedy, father, Imboden.

William E. Hughes, private, 116th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bultruy Bois, France, October 15, 1918. Though he had been wounded in the leg and ordered to be evacuated, Pvt. Hughes remained with his company in the advance, displayed marked fortitude. Twenty-four hours later his leg had become so stiff that he was compelled to go to the rear. This soldier had previously displayed marked courage by remaining with his automatic rifle under heavy fire, after two members of his squad had become casualties, until he had silenced an enemy machine gun. Home address, Mrs. William E. Hughes, wife, Withers Street, Lynchburg.

Chauncey E. Dovell, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bussy Farm, Ardeuil, Montfauvelles, and Trieres Farm, France, September 28-30, 1918. Throughout three days of most intense action, Lieut. Dovell worked unceasingly in caring for the wounded, disregarding a severe wound which he himself received in the neck by a shell fragment. He remained continuously on duty, giving an example of fortitude and courage to all about him. Home address, Mrs. C. E. Dovell (wife), Somerset, Orange County.

James Beverley Burks, Second Lieutenant, Company D 113th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Etraye Ridge, France, October 23, 1918. Having gone out from his position under heavy

machine gun fire in an effort to establish a liason with the unit on his right. Lieut. Burks encountered an enemy patrol. In the combat which followed, he was killed, after he had killed several of his adversaries. Next of kin, Mrs. R. H. Burks (mother), 130, 29th Street, Newport News.

Charles G. Jones, Corporal, Company F, 318th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Ogons, France, October 4-5, 1918. Making his way through a heavy barrage, brought valuable information as to the enemy position to his company commander. He then returned to the enemy's position, showing absolute disregard for his own personal danger, and brought back two wounded men who had fallen there. Home address: Abraham L. Jones, 500 No. 7th St., Hopewell.

John Baker, private, Company I, 368th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action, near Binarville France, September 28, 1918. Although severely wounded in the right hand, losing two fingers, Pvt. Baker, a runner, continued three hundred yards through heavy machine gun enemy gun fire to the forward battalion, and delivered his message alone, having been deserted by an unknown fellow runner. Home address: Henry Baker, Cheriton.

Charles H. Richmond, Corporal, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 5, 1918. With the aid of one other soldier, Corp. Richmond located and captured a machine gun nest of four guns. Home address: Henry H. Richmond, (father), Theological Seminary.

Charles A. Doughty, private, Company C, 9th Infantry: For extraordinary heroism in action near La Fontaine au Croucq Farm, France, November 4, 1918. As a stretcher bearer Pvt. Doughty displayed exceptional courage in removing wounded men from a field swept by enemy machine gun fire of such intensity that five other soldiers engaged in this work were killed and another wounded. Home address: Mrs Mary E. Doughty (mother) Broadwater, Va. (On the Eastern Shore.)

Israel Estep, private, Company C, 9th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near La Fontaine au Croque Farm, France, November 4, 1918. Being on duty as a stretcher bearer, he displayed exceptional gallantry and disregard of self in removing wounded from a field so swept with machine gun fire that the ordinary man would have felt justified in leaving them there until the storm had abated. Of the five men engaged in this work, one was killed and Pv. Estep and one other wounded, while the clothing and equipment of all were riddled by bullets. Home address: Thomas Estep, father, Clinchport.

Henry B. Glass, corporal, Company L, 116th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action north of Verdun, France, October 8-15,

1918. Corporal Glass repeatedly volunteered to carry messages through violent artillery and machine gun fire after runners failed to get through. After being gassed and ordered to the rear this soldier continued on duty until he collapsed. Next of kin: Mrs. Susie C. Glass (mother), 600 Madison Street, Lynchburg. (In a brief note of the honor conferred on Corporal, since Sergeant, Glass, in XXVII, 85, it was erroneously stated to be the Distinguished Service Medal. The name of his uncle should be Major Henry C. Carter.)

Edward L. Graham, Captain, 119th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, September 29-30, 1918. Although twice wounded while leading his men, he refused to be evacuated, inspiring his command by his personal courage and fortitude. Ordered to the rear by a superior officer, he returned to his men as soon as his wounds were dressed. Home address: Edward L. Graham, (father) Lexington.

William B. Bell, corporal, Company I, 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action, near Cierges, France, July 31, 1918. When his company was held up by severe machine gun fire from the right flank, Corporal Bell went voluntarily out in front of our lines and carried a wounded comrade to cover and administered first aid. Home address: Thomas Alvin Bell (father) R. F. D. 2, Gordonsville.

Rutherford H. Spessard, Major, 8th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ville-Savoy, France, 6th August, 1918, and near Bois de Fays, France, 2nd October, 1918. During the crossing of the Vesle river Major Rutherford H. Spessard (then captain), when his battalion commander was killed, immediately assumed command of the battalion without orders, and led them across the Vesle river against strongly fortified enemy positions, displaying absolute disregard for personal danger. On Oct. 2, in the vicinity of the Bois de Fays, Major Spessard exposed himself to the intense enemy artillery and machine gun fire while making observations and directing the movements of his men. He established his battalion headquarters a short distance to the rear of his lines in a position continuously subject to severe enemy artillery fire. Home address: Mrs. Martha H. Spessard, wife, Uniontown, Ala. (His father, N. E. Spessard, of Newcastle, Va., was for a number of years in the legislature, representing Craig and Alleghany counties. Major Spessard is a nephew of Harry R. Houston, late speaker of the House of Delegates. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute).

Franklin W. Carter, Second Lieutenant, Machine Gun Company, 115th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-sur-Fere, France, July 28, 1918. When all the men of his platoon had become casualties he operated the one remaining machine gun with

the aid of two volunteers from a line company. Even after he himself had been severely wounded, he remained at his post until the infantry having effected a crossing of the Ourcq, were firmly established. Refusing assistance to the dressing station, he tried to crawl back, but dropped exhausted. Home address: Mrs. F. W. Carter (mother), Warrenton.

Edgar A. Jennings, Second Lieutenant, 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Clerges, France, July 31, 1918. He displayed much bravery during an attack by his company, and when liason with adjoining units had been lost volunteered repeatedly for dangerous missions, he being a sergeant at the time. He exposed himself in the open to enemy machine gun fire to rescue wounded soldiers and reorganized the company after heavy casualties had been sustained. Home address: Mrs. W. S. Dyerle, sister, Atlees.

Rice McNutt Youell, Major, 26th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 1-12, 1919. Taking command of his battalion after the battalion commander had been mortally wounded, he led it with remarkable bravery throughout nine days of the hardest fighting, though he himself was painfully wounded on the first day, when he led his command in storming the heights beyond the Rau de Gauvre. On October 10th, when the enemy's resistance had been broken and a rapid thrust into the disorganized defenses was necessary in order to enable a unit on the right to advance, Major Youell, with one company and no artillery support, pushed forward two kilometres under heavy fire a force of enemy infantry superior in number to his own, and capturing important artillery positions on Hill 203. (A brief and imperfect account of this citation was given XXVII, 171. Major Youell's home is Norton).

Harry Bernard Miles, son of William E. Miles, 1119 North Twenty-first Street, Fairmount, was killed in the Argonne Forest, October 5, 1918, six days before the armistice ended the war. Miles was a member of Company B, 317th Infantry regiment, and was trained at Camp Lee. He was the first man to volunteer to carry a message through heavy shell fire. He had not gone twenty feet on his mission when he was struck by a heavy shell, death being instantaneous. Posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross was received by his father from the War Department.

Captain Horace L. Smith, Jr., of the First Engineers received the following citation: "Captain Horace L. Smith, Jr., First Engineers, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States at Charpentry, France, on October 4, 1918, and in recognition of his gallant conduct I have awarded him, in the name of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross. John J. Pershing, Command-

er-in-chief." This Distinguished Service Cross citation is the culmination of citations received by Captain Smith for deeds performed the line of duty. Captain Smith is a graduate civil engineer of Virginia Military Institute, class of 1915.

First Lieutenant, later Captain, Lemuel C. Shepherd, 55th Company, 5th Regiment U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division, received both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. The D. S. C. citation is as follows: "Lt. Lemuel C. Shepherd, 55th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States at Lucy-Torcy Roads, France (Chateau Thierry drive) on 3rd June 1918, and in recognition of his gallant conduct I have awarded him, in the name of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief." Awarded on 3rd Aug. 1918.

The citation with the Cross de Guerre reads: "With the approbation of the Commander-in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the General, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the North and Northwest, in the Order of the Army Corps, First Lieutenant Lemuel C. Shepherd, 55th Co., 5th Reg. U. S. Marines. Although badly wounded he returned to the firing line under violent machine gun and artillery fire and took part in the attack."

At General Headquarters, Nov. 11, 1918

The General, Commander-in-Chief
Petain"

Captain Shepherd, who was wounded three times, is a son of Dr. Lemuel C. Shepherd, 803 Colonial Ave., Norfolk. He was a graduate of the V. M. I., class of 1917, and was 22 years of age when he received his distinguished honors. He is a member of a family resident in Lower Norfolk and Princess Anne counties since 1632.

The body of Sergeant William H. Bowman, who was killed in Russia in March 1919, has been returned to this country and buried in the family plot at Spaders Church near Harrisonburg. He was a son of John R. Bowman. His widow has received from the Adjutant General of the Army, the Distinguished Service Cross, with two citations, awarded posthumously, for extraordinary heroism in action. The citation states that he carried a message in face of machine gun fire rather than order any of his men to take it. On March 1, 1919, after being for hours in three feet of snow in a temperature far below zero, while urging his men forward, he was struck by a Bolshevik bullet and mortally wounded.

Brigadier General William Chamberlaine, formerly of Norfolk, has been honored with the award of Officer of the Legion of Honor with the Croix de Guerre and Palm by the French government. The citation, which was transmitted to General Chamberlaine with

the approval of General Pershing, freely translated, is as follows: "For valorous services with the first American artillery units to arrive in France, and as commander of artillery of the Second division in operations around Belleau Wood, and the important part he had in the allied offensive from July to November, 1918, which resulted in victory of the Allied arms." General Chamberlaine graduated at West Point, 1888, was commissioned 2nd Lt., artillery 1892, 1st Lt. 1899, and Captain 1901. He went to France in Aug., 1917, and commanded the 6th Heavy Reg't, Coast Artillery Corps. Soon after his arrival he was detached and assigned to the French Heavy Artillery Headquarters for the purpose of studying their organization and operation. He was promoted to Brigadier General in February, 1918, and assigned to the 57th Artillery Brigade at Coetquidan. In May, 1918, he was given command of the second brigade of field artillery belonging to the 2nd Division. During the month of June this division, reinforced by several divisions of French artillery units, stopped the Germans advance on Paris by the famous operations at Bois de Bellau and in that vicinity. At the end of that month General Chamberlaine was assigned to the heavy railway artillery units in France, which later included the American Naval 14 inch rifle, the most powerful weapon used by any army in France. The railway artillery rendered active and effective support to the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensive. General Chamberlaine returned to the United States in January, 1919, and was assigned to the command of the coast artillery training center at Fort Monroe, Va. Later he was detailed to the general staff and sailed for Honolulu, where he has been made chief of the staff of Hawaiian department.

Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, of the 17th Artillery, has received the Croix de Guerre.

Private Ernest F. Freshorn, 166th Infantry, home, Newcomerstown, and Private Morris Dublinsky, Co. M., 38th Infantry, home, Nau-lake, received the Distinguished Service Cross, but their citations are not accessible.

Below are notices of additional Virginians who received the Croix de Guerre:

Major Reuben Hillman Oglesby, First Regiment Engineers (of Lynchburg) has received the Croix de Guerre, which was conferred upon him by Marshall Petain, of the French army, for his work in the capture of Cantigny, May 28-31.

Major Oglesby had previously been cited for bravery by the American commander for his work in that campaign, in which he was badly gassed. The citation, with the cross, bears the following testimony to Major Oglesby: "A devoted and conscientious officer, en-

dowed with excellent military qualities. May 28, 1918, he voluntarily accompanied the assaulting wave on conquered terrain. He organized three points of resistance against which the enemy threw himself in vain." The citation and cross were awarded in March, 1919.

J. K. Brewer, of Bristol, received the Croix de Guerre from the French government, which was sent in token of the bravery of his son, late Lieutenant J. C. Brewer, who was killed in action June 11, 1918. Young Brewer was formerly a member of Company H, Three Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.

Captain Samuel W. Meek, Jr., son of the late Samuel W. Meek, once of Richmond, was decorated by the French government with the Croix de Guerre with palm. Captain Meek saw service with the United States Marines.

Private Raymond E. Owens, of King George County, received the Croix de Guerre, which was awarded him by the French government for extraordinary heroism in the battle of Chateau-Thierry (second battle of the Marne), which lasted from July 19-25, 1918, inclusive. Private Owens was also in several other battles, being on the firing line for thirteen months. He was badly wounded by shrapnel during the heavy fighting.

Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Lt.-Col. John A. Cutchins, of Richmond, who was attached to the General Headquarters Staff, A. E. F., was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

Corporal Joseph E. Allen, Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry, whose home is in Highland Park, Richmond, was presented with the Croix de Guerre with star for conspicuous gallantry in action. The presentation was made in the office of the Governor of Virginia in the Capitol.

Major Williams A. Stack, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, who was on duty with the local recruiting office and who was the commanding officer of Company B at the time, presented the medal to Corporal Allen.

The order accompanying the medal reads: "General Headquarters of the French Armies of the East: With the approbation of the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, Petain, Marshal of France, commander-in-chief of the armies of the East, cites in the order of the army corps, Allen, Joseph E., Corporal, Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, 'with the assistance of four soldiers he attacked and captured eight machine guns and their gunners.' At General Headquarters, April 23, 1919.

"PETAIN, Marshal of France,
Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East."

Corporal Allen was born in Richmond, March 9, 1896. He volunteered with the Richmond Grays and left Richmond September 24, 1917, and after training at Camp McClellan left the United States May 14, 1918, with the Twenty-ninth Division. He participated in the occupation of defensive sector "Haut" Alsace and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was wounded at the battle of "Grand Montagne," October 25, 1918. In charge of four privates, Corporal Allen, on October 8, 1918, at the Battle of Haumont Woods, captured eight machine guns and their gunners. Of the five men engaged in this work, two of them have received the D. S. C of this government and now Corporal Allen is to be decorated with the French honors. "About noon, the 8th of October, 1918," says Major William A. Stack, who was in command of Corporal Allen's battalion at the time, "our assaulting wave was being held up by galling machine gun fire from 'fox holes' and 'pill boxes' held by Hun machine gun crews, who could not be seen. Waiting and watching for a little smoke which some times could be seen on a cloudy day such as this was, Corporal Allen selected four privates from B company to aid him and went to destroy this resistance. Arriving closer to the Huns, Corporal Allen found a great deal more than he expected to find, but by placing his men and with the aid of that ever present determination of the American soldier, to do or die, he surprised and brought in eight machine guns and their crews, consisting of fifty-six prisoners. The success of this great work is almost wholly attributable to good marksmanship, for every shot fired by any of this group brought down a Hun. No shots were fired unless a good target presented itself." Corporal Allen has already received the Distinguished Service Cross from this government.

First Lieutenant Frank M. Mitchell, 509 Warren Crescent, Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant Mitchell received the French Croix de Guerre, with palm, for services rendered while a member of Battery C, Sixth American field artillery. The citation, which was signed by General Petain, reads, in part, as follows: "An energetic officer, a model of bravery, inspired by the fine ideals of his duties. With his battery, he withstood a heavy lethal shell attack for three days, and although wounded, refused to be relieved. On the next day he commanded his guns in a brilliant manner. On the 4th of July, 1918, he showed a fine example of self-sacrifice by bringing aid to a wounded soldier. During the course of the action on the 4th to the 11th of October, 1918, he took command of a battery, spent his energies unselfishly to keep it in action in spite of severe losses."

With the approbation of the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies of the east, cited in the order of division Second Lieutenant John Murray McClellan, Fifth regiment of Amer-

ican Marines, who "was killed July 19, 1918, at Vierzy, while accomplishing a mission which he volunteered to carry out." Accompanying the citation was the Croix de Guerre, which was forwarded to the family. Lieutenant McClellan was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McClellan, Richmond. His death occurred after extremely hot fighting in which French and American troops were engaged with the enemy. So hot did the engagement become that the French fell back, followed later by regiments of French colonial troops. The American marines refused to give ground, and as the fighting progressed they became practically surrounded by the Germans. When it became imperative that the Americans seek shelter, Lieutenant McClellan volunteered to lead a party of nine to a German dugout. The Americans had just reached the dugout when a bomb exploded among them, killing the entire party. (See XXVI, 407).

Sergeant Earl D. Gregory, Chase City, Va., headquarters company, 116th Infantry, has received the French Croix de Guerre with palm. The citation accompanying this award was as follows: "With the approbation of the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, the marshal of France, commander-in-chief of the French armies of the East, cites in the order of the army, Gregory, Earl D., sergeant headquarters company, 116th Infantry. Oct. 8, 1918, having picked up a rifle and mortar shell, he captured a machine gun and took three of the enemy prisoners; advancing again, he captured a 7.5 cm. mountain gun and upon entering a dugout in the vicinity he captured nineteen enemies." (Signed) Petain, Marshal of France." Sergeant Gregory had received the Medal of Honor. See XXVII, 180).

Private Brainard W. Johnson, sanitary section, 116th Infantry, of 771 Marshall street, Roanoke, Va., received the Croix de Guerre, with the following citation: "A courageous and devoted soldier. Many times exposed himself to the machine gun fire of the enemy in caring for the wounded and in carrying them to the rear." (Private Johnson had received the Distinguished Service Cross. See XXVII, 84)..

Major H. L. Opie, of Staunton, formerly of the 116th Infantry, has received through the war department a second Croix de Guerre and palm citation from Marshal Foch. The citation states that Major Opie, although wounded, led his battalion to objectives assigned to and refused medical attention until he had consolidated his position. Major Opie previously had received the American Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre with palm. The latest citation is authority for the wearing of the Croix with two palms. (See XXVII, 75, 86)..

Captain A. D. Barksdale, Company L, 116th Infantry, received the Croix de Guerre. He had previously been given the Distinguished

Service Cross. (SSee XXVII, 172). In October, Capt. Barksdale was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Major A. S. J. Tucker received the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Cantigny and the Argonne, in each of which he was wounded. At the request of the French government the cross was presented to Major Tucker at Camp Kearney, Colo., by Major General F. S. Strong. (See XXVII, 311; XXVII, 74, 181).

Lucien H. Cocke Jr., who received the Croix de Guerre, was a captain and an observer in Squadron 39, Aviation forces.

Baldwin Day Spilman Jr., son of General Baldwin Day Spilman, of Warrenton, received the Croix de Guerre.

Sergeant Robert Hazen Goodwin, of Bristol, was given the Croix de Guerre. He had previously received the Distinguished Service Medal, and the British Medal.

Lieutenant Walton M. Ellingsworth received the Croix de Guerre with a star, indicating a second citation.

Claude Swanson Anderson, pharmacist mate, U. S. N., who served with the 5th Regt. of Marines was awarded the Croix de Guerre with a silver star for exceptional bravery and heroism in action. Shells having fallen on the dressing station and one of them having exploded in the dressing ward, he carried out the wounded. Then, in spite of an order received, he went in again to take out the material for dressing wounds for which there was urgent need. Home: Volney.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred by the French government on Col. Julian M. Cabell, U. S. A. Col. Cabell commanded Base Hospital 41 (University of Virginia). He is a son of Co. H. Coalter Cabell, of Richmond, a distinguished Confederate Artillery officer.

Sergeant Manley Bradley, Lovington, Va., received the Corce di Guerre (Cross of War) from the Italian government. In the citation, which followed, appeared the following: "The king of Italy has wished that this decoration, which in Italy is given to reward those who most distinguished themselves in action, should be awarded to you in recognition of the gallantry you have shown and of the merit you have hereby acquired for the common cause, even though you have not fought on Italian soil".

Corporal William B. Bell, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 24, Gordonsville, Va., received the Croix de Guerre from the Belgian government.

Corporal Joseph W. Reid, Winchester, Va., received the Italian war cross.

Private Charlie N. Parcell, of Rocky Mount, Va., Company D, 317th Infantry, has received the Italian War Cross. With the decoration was the following letter: "I have the pleasure to inform you that H. M. King Emanuel has graciously awarded you the Italian War Cross for merit in recognition of your services for the allied cause. (Signed) I. Perelli, chief of Italian Mission, Chaumont, June 6, 1919."

Major Claude R. Davenport, of Richmond, a Red Cross representative in Roumania, has received, for his work for the famine and disease stricken people of that country, the Order of the Cross of Roumania.

J. W. Wills, formerly of Richmond, and, more recently of Atlanta Ga., who was in Y. M. C. A. work in France more than fifteen months, was presented a medal of honor at the Palais du Grande, in Paris June 27, by a French general, in behalf of the republic of France. The honor came to Mr. Wills in recognition of his self-sacrificing services to the American and French soldiers, especially during the great drives of the summer and fall of 1918. During those exciting times Mr. Wills, who was business secretary of the area in which Chateau-Thierry is located, worked night and day and Sunday to see that the supplies were gotten up to the soldiers.

A British Royal Red Cross, the most coveted decoration of the nurses connected with the British Army, has been presented by the British government through the office of the surgeon-general at Washington to Miss Anne L. Carson, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Joseph L. Carson, of Riverton, Va. Miss Carson was formerly assistant superintendent of Winchester Memorial Hospital, and volunteered in the Red Cross service before America got into the fighting in France. She served in the British army hospitals as did also her younger sister, Miss Bella Carson, formerly of Richmond, St. Luke's Hospital.

Col. C. Clarke Collins, of the medical corps of the regular army, who saw active service in France, has been awarded the rank of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British government in recognition of his services during the war. Colonel Collins was with one of the first hospital units to reach France after the United States entered the war, the unit being from Chicago. This unit at first served with the British army, but later it was known as base hospital No. 12, with which he saw service on the front lines. Colonel Collins is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Collifns, of Lynchburg.

Lieutenant Irving E. Campbell, of Richmond, serving in the American Red Cross, has been cited for bravery. Major-General Duncan, of the Eighty-second division, American expeditionary forces, bestowed the honor, the citation being worded, in part, as follows: "Lieutenant Irving E. Campbell, American Red Cross (attached to 328th Infantry.) In the vicinity of Norry, France, and Vandieres, France, Sept. 15-16, 1918, Lieutenant Campbell won the admiration and esteem of the officers and men, by his work in aiding the wounded and burying the dead under shell fire, with utter disregard of his personal safety. He worked unceasingly with great devotion to duty, and with great courage, until his work had been completed.

Lieut. Stephen P. McGroarty, U. S. Engineer Reserves, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGroarty, of Falls Church, died

in France, June 18, 1918, of wounds received in action. Lieut. McGroarty was in the Engineering department of the University of Virginia when the war began and entered an Engineer training camp. He was 21 years of age when he received his commission and was assigned to the Second Engineers. He had only been in France four months when he was mortally wounded.

Col. Bryan Conrad, U. S. A. (of Winchester) (XXVII, 71), whose brother Capt. R. Y. Conrad, was killed, was himself badly wounded.

Lieutenant John F. S. Duke, Aviation Corps, son of Judge R. T. W. Duke Jr., of Charlottesville, long a member of this Society, volunteered as a private and was rapidly promoted. (See XXVII, 177).

Roy Bennett Pace, Y. M. C. A. secretary, a native of Richmond, aged 41, died at Blois, France, Aug. 27, 1918. He had been for some years Professor of English at Swarthmore College, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry B. Hodges, of Virginia, was promoted to the grade of Colonel, and Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, engineers, recommended him for a distinguished service medal. In his letter commending the services of Colonel Hodges, General Dawes says: "He was my chief of staff on the military board of allied supply and in connection therewith rendered distinguished service. Coming from the general staff, G-4, Chaumont, he provided the liaison between the American members of the board and the general staff. His duties were varied and complicated. On him was the responsibility of supervising the form of presentation of information by the American chiefs of services, or their representatives, at the coordinating conferences of the board to be held by the military authorities of the different armies." He went to West Point from Norfolk and after graduating with high honors at the academy in 1902, became attached to the First United States Cavalry. At the time this country entered into war with Germany he was a captain in that organization and had had many months' experience in the Philippines. He went to Europe in February, 1918, as an officer of the provisional field artillery, and after taking the three months course provided for staff officers at Longres, saw active service with a French division. Then came his association with the military board, an office requiring the utmost tact and diplomacy as well as thorough technical knowledge of military affairs.

Mrs. Parke Chamberlayne Bagby (widow of Dr. George W. Bagby, the noted Virginia author), one of our members of longest standing, had a son and grandson, who served with distinction. They were her son, Lt.-Col. Philip Haxall Bagby and her grandson Major Henry Taylor.

At the outbreak of War, Lt.-Col. Bagby was Capt., 15th Infantry, Regular Army, stationed at Tientsin, China, ordered to U. S. August 1917; served as Instructor 2nd Officers Training Camp, Presidio, California, and later, having been promoted to the rank of Major, was Camp

Adjutant and Commanding Officer, of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry, at Camp Fremont.

Detailed to the General Staff, January 1918, and ordered to Washington, serving there in Executive Division of General Staff until June 8, 1918, when he sailed for France on the Aquitania.

Arrived at Langres June 19th, where he attended the 3rd course General Staff College until August 30th. Promoted to Lt.-Col. August 25th; on duty with staff of 1st Division, from August 30th until September 21st, taking part in St. Mihiel Defensive. On duty in G-2 section of General Staff, General Headquarters, at Chaumont, from September 2nd to October 1st, then sent to General Headquarters of British Army for Intelligence duty until December 5th, when he was assigned as Director of Army Intelligence School at Langres, until closing of school, January 15th, 1919.

Ordered to 3rd Army (Army of Occupation) where he served as Assistant G-2 (Intelligence Section of Staff) until July 9th, located at Trier and Coblenz, Germany. July 10th, appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, American Forces in Germany, and is now engaged in this duty.

At the outbreak of War, Major Taylor was holding commission of 1st. Lieut., E. O. R. C., although then engaged in civil occupation. (as Bridge Engineer).

Ordered to active duty May 7th, 1917, as Student Officer in 1st Officers Training Camp, serving at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Belvoir, Va., and American University, D. C. Completed training course and promoted to rank of Captain, E. O. R. C., August 15, 1917, when he was ordered to Camp Meade, Maryland, and assigned to 304th Engineers, 79th Division. Promoted to Major, E. N. A., April 1, 1918, and assigned to 1st Battalion, 304th Engineers.

Sailed for France on U. S. S. Mongolia June 30th, 1918. Attended short course for Field Officers at Langres, and rejoined regiment August 6, 1918. On duty with regiment until October 12th, serving in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and defensive in Troyon Sector.

Attended 4th Course Army Staff College, from October 13, 1918, to January 15, 1919, when he was ordered to 29th Division, as Brigade Adjutant, 58th Infantry Brigade, and served in this capacity until February 12th and proceeded to Coblenz, Germany, where he was attached to the G-1 Section of the Staff of the 3rd Army (Army of Occupation), on this duty until July 7th, when ordered to U. S., arriving in New York July 27, 1919. Discharged from the service at Camp Lee, Virginia, August 15, 1919 as Major, Engineers, National Army.

In XXVII, 72, the death in action of Lt. Vivian Slaughter, son of the late Mercer Slaughter, of Virginia, was noted. Before the United States entered the war he joined the English service. We are indebted to his aunt, Miss Jane C. Slaughter, for permission to copy the following letters.

"Privy Purse Office,
Buckingham Palace

Dear Sir:

The King and Queen deeply regret to hear of the loss you and the Army have sustained by the death of your cousin in the service of this country and I am commanded to convey to you the expression of their Majesties sincere sympathy with you in your sorrow.

Yours very truly

Jno. Darsady,
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

R. C. Slaughter, Esq."

Oct. 3, 1918

"Dear Mr. Slaughter:

You will have heard before this of the sad news of your cousin's death in action. On Sept. 27, we were attacked in the direction of Marcoing: your cousin with two platoons got on ahead of the rest of the Battalion, when he was hit through the back and thigh; he was bandaged up, but it was impossible to bring him back at the time and when we could get to him he was dead: my doctor tells me he could not have lived very long. Your cousin had served with the Battalion since Sept. 1916 in France, then in Salonica and in Egypt and Palestine and then again in France. He had taken part in nearly every action in which the Battalion has been engaged and always with the greatest gallantry: he was greatly beloved by the men, who would follow him anywhere. He had been on leave to England only a short time before his death and had just made up his mind to leave the British and join the American army. Will you please accept the depest sympathy of myself and all ranks of the Battalion in your loss.

Yours truly

W. St. A. Warde-Aldwin, Lt. Col.
Com'g 20 London Regt."

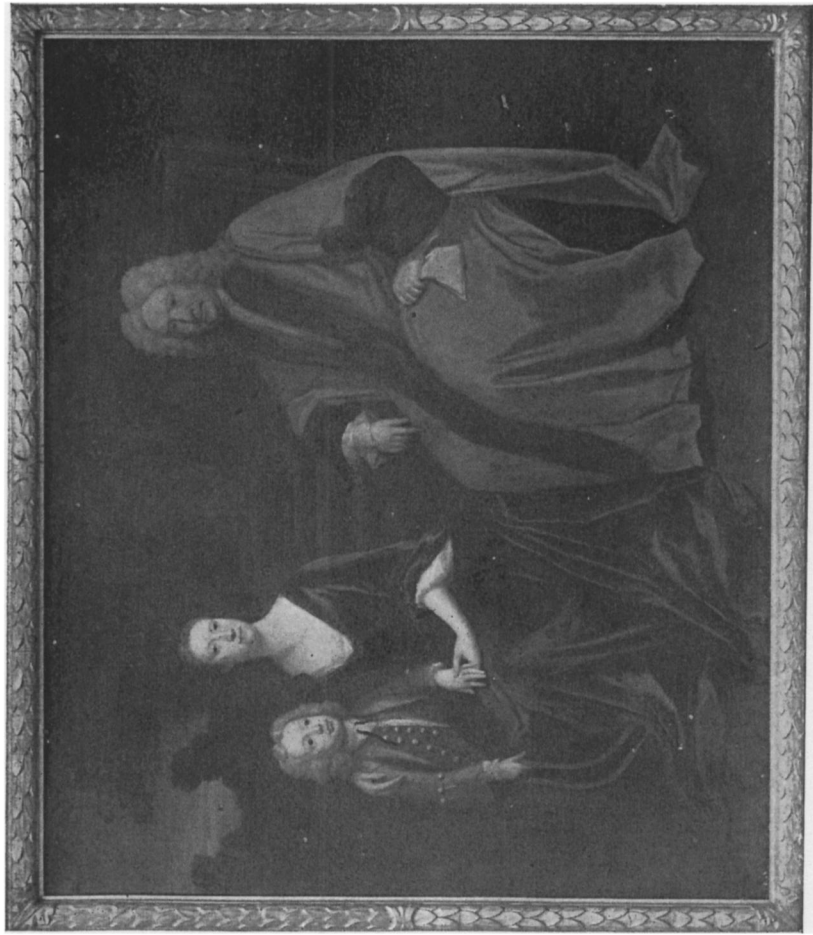
February 18, 1919

"Miss Jane C. Slaughter,

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the 30th duly received. I very much regret to tell you that your nephew Lieutenant Vivian Slaughter, of this Battalion was killed in action in front of Flesquieres, on 27th Sept. 1918, in one of the biggest fights of the final phase. He died gloriously going straight for a German machine gun which was giving us a good deal of trouble. He was mortally wounded in the attempt but the gun was subsequently captured and the crew killed. His body was afterwards recovered and decently buried.

Vivian Slaughter came to my Battalion in Salonica and went through a good deal of fighting in Palestine. He was older than most of my subalterns—quiet and unassuming, but he did the job in hand *always* and his valor cost a gallant officer and the Battalion, generally, a sincere friend. I offer you our condolence and trust that in the gallant manner, of his death, you will find consolation. Alas all victory means



AN UNIDENTIFIED VIRGINIA PORTRAIT

sacrifice. You will understand that not knowing of his relationship to you—he seldom mentioned his own people—I could not write as I would have wished to do.

Believe me to be Madam

Yours truly

W. Craddock, Lt. Col.

Commanding 20th London Regiment."

ROLL OF HONOR—ADDITIONS.

Byrd Wallace Boggs, son of Mrs. L. A. Boggs, of Spotsylvania County died in France from wounds received October 1918, at Bois de Briulles.

R. C. Jenkins, Jr., Fredericksburg, killed.

W. O. Dickerson, Willis, killed.

H. E. Akers, Floyd, Jr., killed, previously reported as died from accident.

J. K. Smith, Jr., Christiansburg, erroneously reported as died from accident.

Columbus, Ohio, July 29th, 1919

WILLIAM WILSON, born 1722 married Margaret Blackburn in 1746, somewhere in the Shenandoah Valley. They were the parents of several children, among whom were Benjamin and Archibald, officers in the Revolution.

Did William Wilson serve in the war in any capacity, either civil or military? I am under the impression he was on a committee of safety or correspondence.

Mrs. W. C. Moore.

AN UNIDENTIFIED VIRGINIA PORTRAIT.

Not long ago, Mr. W. H. Wentworth, 5 Pelham Road, Lexington, Mass., sent to this Society, a photograph of the portrait which appears on the opposite page. Nothing is known of its history except that it came from Virginia. It is of so much interest that, in compliance with a request, Mr. Wentworth sent a half-tone engraving. We join him in urging any one who can identify this portrait, to notify him or this Society.

The size is 8 feet long by 7 feet high. The gentleman in red robe, trimmed with brown fur; wig light brown, white gloves. The lady is in blue velvet, has brown hair, and wears red jewels at edge of corsage. The boy is in a brown suit, with a flaxen wig and a black or blue hat. The picture has been lined and restored within a few years and is now in very good condition.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

Any one owning contemporary letters, documents, or other historical materials pertaining to George Washington's Southern tour in 1791, is requested to communicate with Archibald Henderson, who is preparing a book on the subject.

Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

THORNTON.

I made a full copy of an original deed I found in Orange C. H., and give notes of same:

Francis Thornton, of Carolin Co., Va., to Elizabeth Meriwether. For divers good causes & valuable considerations but more especially for the natural love & affection that I have for my beloved daughter Elizabeth Meriwether—"200 acres in Orange Co.,—being a tract of land I formerly purchased of John Haddock"—described by metes &c., cor. to maj. Augustine Smith's land.—Date 21st May 1738—Proven May 25, 1773.

Henry Strother.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Will you do me the favor to write me whether the Virginia Creeper is a native of that State.

I have thought it was brought over here from England and is the same vine called by Shakespeare "the luscious woodbine" in the lines:

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows
Quite over canopied with luscious woodbine
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

I think each of the flowers mentioned here as elsewhere in his plays was commonly cultivated by the earliest comers to Virginia, and that most of them were from Shakespeare's county. I have seen somewhere that the original owner of Westover was from Stratford, but this may be a mistake. However, Judith Shakespeare, the poet's daughter, was closely related to people who settled on the James River.

Some scholar with leisure, living in that state, should take up this subject and show that the Virginians of the earliest emigration were of Shakespeare's neighborhood—spoke his vernacular, have retained his home language.

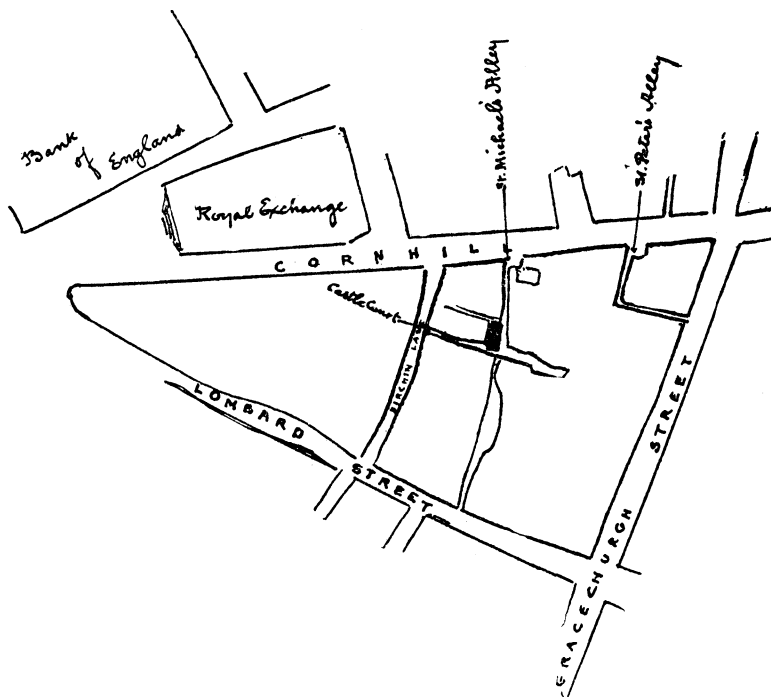
I noticed in Page's short stories told by negroes that many of Shakespeare's words, now obsolete elsewhere, are used.

It is an interesting subject to me.

H. P. NAPTON,
Polson, Montana.

VIRGINIA COFFEE HOUSE.

(Contributed by Leo Culleton, 92 Picadilly, W. London.)



SITE OF VIRGINIA COFFEE HOUSE, LONDON

Castle Court runs from (No. 23) Birchen Lane into St. Michael's Alley, which runs out into Cornhill. No. 3 Castle Court is "The George and Vulture Tavern," established 1600.

George Yard, Lombard Street.

Near Ball Alley was the George Inn, since the Fire rebuilt with very good houses, well inhabited, and warehouses, being a large open yard, and called George Yard: at the farther end of which is the George and Vulture tavern: which is a large house and of a great trade, having a passage into St. Michaels Alley. Strype. B. ii. p. 162.

St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

The use of Coffee in England was first known in 1657, when Mr. DANIEL EDWARDS, a Turkey Merchant, brought from Smyrna to London one PASQUA ROSEE, a Ragusean youth, who prepared this drink for him every morning. But the novelty thereof drawing too much company

to him, he allowed his said servant with another of his son-in-law's to sell it publicly, and they set up the first coffee-house in London in St. Michael's Alley in Cornhill. But they separating, PASQUA kept in the house, and he who had been his partner obtained leave to pitch a tent and sell the liquor in St. Michael's Churchyard.—
Oldys on Trees (MS).

The first coffee-house in London was in St. Michael's Alley in Cornhill, opposite to the Church, which was set up by one—BOWMAN (coachman to Mr. HODGES, a Turkey Merchant, who put him upon it), in or about the year 1652. T'was about 4 years before any other was set up, and that was by Mr. FAR. JONATHAN PAYNTER, Os [opposite]; to St. Michael's Church, was the first apprentice to the trade, viz to BOWMAN.—Aubrey's Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 224.

ROSEE was certainly the first to establish a coffee-house in London about 1652..... On the east side of St. Michael's Alley are the church of St. Michael and the Rectory House. Here too is the JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, formerly a noted subscription-house for merchants and captains engaged in the West India trade.....

Wheatley & Cunningham: Past & Present 1891. London.

Tom's Coffee-house, in Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

.....Mr. GARRICK kept up an interest in the city by appearing about twice in a winter, at Tom's Coffee House in Cornhill, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at Change time.....

Hawkin's Life of Johnson, p. 433.

Wheatley & Cunningham London Past
& Present, 1891.

History of Ye George & Vulture Tavern.

by

H. Chance Newton.

1909.

Page 1.

The George & Vulture, sometime known as Thomas's Chop House, situate in St. Michael's Alley, which joins Cornhill to Lombard Street

It has always been understood that this famous hostelry, in something of its present form, dates back to the 16th century, but undoubtedly, in another form, it was a flourishing concern during the Wars of the RosesRecent researches go to prove that the establishment is far older than that, for, as a matter of fact, the site on which the George & Vulture now stands was occupied for a house of entertainment for travellers at least 300 years earlier.

According to Stowe, the George (the original name of the house) was at first the mansion of the Earl Ferrers, one of whose family was murdered there under peculiarly atrocious circumstances early in the 12th century.

Whether this led to the mansion falling from its high estate the chronicler does not say. It is certain, however, that Richard, Earl of Kent, died at this house 1524. It was then, we read, "an inn much frequented by the Nobility."

Page 11

During the troublous times of the Parliamentary Wars, the publicans, like the players, had a very bad time, and the George and Vulture suffered with the rest. By the beginning of the Restoration period, however, this inn again became prosperous. -----
Very soon it became famous as a coffee house, for it is an undoubted fact that this inn was the first house in which coffee was sold to the public in England.

In 1652 Mr. EDWARDS, a Turkey merchant, brought from Smyrna to London one PASQUA ROSEE, A Ragusan youth, who prepared this drink for him every morning. But the novelty thereof drawing too much company to him he allowed his servant to sell it publicly, and he set up the first coffee house in London in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, first known as PASQUA ROSEE'S Inn, but before and long since as The George and Vulture

Page 17.

Good fortune lasted at this old inn till 1666 when it suffered in the Great Fire.

Curiosities of London, by John Timbs, 1868.

Page 266.

Jamaica Coffee-House 1, Michael's Alley, Cornhill -----
Page 26.

Garraway's Coffee-House, Change Alley, Cornhill -----
The first Garraway's Coffee-House was destroyed in the Great Fire, the house was rebuilt, and again burnt in the fire in Cornhill in 1748, and again rebuilt, and finally closed August 18, 1866.

The Early History of Coffee Houses in England, by E. F. Robinson, 1883.
Page 124.

The disaster of September, 1666, led to some confusion in the crowded neighbourhood of the Exchange, and when the ground came again to be built upon, "Mr. Garraway, by some means or other, got into the same place where Elford had been, and there opened the first coffee house after the Fire." The last-named was unable to regain what had probably been only a single room upstairs. He presently re-opened in George Yard, leading into St. Michael's Alley, in which PASQUA and BOWMAN had once set up their coffee tent and shed, and this new establishment was called after his own name. (1)

(1) It afterwards obtained the reputation of being the earliest coffee house in London, but the ground on which BOWMAN'S had stood was

probably occupied by the "Virginia," and, later on, by the "Jamaica." The map shows that this last was damaged by the fire of 1748, which consumed the two rival establishments, viz., Elford's and Garraway's. George and Vulture Tavern—On the north side of Lombard Street at the north end of George Yard, with a passage to St. Michael's Alley, and thence into Cornhill, another into Gracechurch Street and another through Castle Alley to Birchin Lane.

(Strype, ed. 1720, I. ii, 162.) In Langbourn Ward.

Further north than the George (q. v.) West of St. Michael's House (Overhall, p. 290). "George and Vulture Alley" there in Strype, ed. 1755 and Boyle, 1799.

"A Dictionary of London. Being notes topographical and historical relating to the streets and principal buildings in the city of London." By Henry A. Harben, F. S. A., London 1918.

Michael's (St.) Alley.—

First mention: 1652 (Aubrey's Anecdotes, II. 224.)

Former names: "Longe Alley" (Overall, XI.)

"Michael's Alley" 1677 (O. & M.)

At this time and as late as 1720 it extended also along the south side of the churchyard on the site of Castle Court Birchin Lane-----

A Dictionary of London. H. A. Narben, 1918.

(Note by Mr. Culleton.)

Virginia Coffee House, St. Michael's Alley.

As usual, the more material that is collected the more conflicting are the evidences. They however point to the locality as surmised in my first letter. Any building which stood there before 1666 were destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666.

I am sending my notes so that you can see what you may consider useful for the purpose of settling the site of the Virginia Coffee House. If not perhaps on the very spot it must have stood quite near to the position occupied by the first coffee house established in London. Aubrey differs from other writers with regard to the date and the personality of the first keeper of the pioneer coffee house, but in describing it as opposite to the church he indicates the position of the present house called the George and Vulture. For something of the earlier history of the site I refer you to some extract from an account of the George & Vulture Tavern written by Chance Newton in 1909.

Mr. Robinson, writing on the Early History of Coffee Houses in England (1893) stated that the site of Garraways, on the best known of the Coffee Houses, was afterwards occupied by the Virginia. He adds "and later on by the Jamaica." There is room for some closer study of the exact site for I am inclined to think that the Jamaica stood on the

opposite side of the Court. If Elford's, Garraway's and the Jamaica were damaged by the 1748 fire there does not seem much chance for the Virginia to have escaped, consequently there can be no part of the original fabric of the Virginia Coffee House now existing. The interior of the George & Vulture has the appearance of precisely the period of the reconstruction—about 1748.

No one will be more pleased than I shall be to stand corrected. Until the correction comes we may indulge in the view that the Virginia Coffee House stood where the George & Vulture now stands in Castle Court, St. Michael's Alley, the inn dear to all readers of Dickens as the refuge of Mr. Pickwick from the scheming attentions of Mrs. Bardell.

Some more stray notes about Coffee Houses.—The New England Coffee House facing Grigsby's Coffee House behind the Royal Exchange. The New York Coffee House was also behind the Exchange; in 1742 a general meeting of the proprietors of the West New Jersey Soc. took place there. In the "Picture of London," 1803, the New York is described as in Sweetings Alley, Cornhill. You will note how the American Coffee Houses were grouped in proximity to the Exchange.

April 17, 1918.

To day I paid another visit to St. Michael's Alley so as to correct the details of my ground plan.

The site marked red is where the George & Vulture now stands and my belief is that the Virginia Coffee House occupied the same site.

The proportions are not correct. I have taken certain liberties with them in order to illustrate my point more clearly. It is however only in the width of the passages and Alleys that this license has been taken.

[In 1728 a London paper contained an advertisement of a negro for sale, and those interested were to apply at the "Virginia Coffee House in Threadneedle Street, back of the Royal Exchange"—obviously another site.—Ed.]

MAURY BIBLE RECORDS.

From the bible of James Maury 1746-1840, 1st American Consul to Liverpool, England, son of Rev. James Maury, 1717-18-1769, defendant in the celebrated "Parsons Cause", 1765. The bible is in the possession of Mrs. John Morris 208 East 34th St., Savannah, Ga., a direct descendant, the data is of peculiar interest to genealogists many of whom have wished to know the names of the antecedents of the Rev. James Maury's wife Mary Walker, 1724-1793.

Joseph Leidy,
1319 Locust Street,
Philadelphia.

October 14, 1918.

Transcript from the bible of James Maury, 1746-1840, 1st American Consul to Liverpool, England.

James Walker, born March 7, 1692.

Ann Hill, born 1708 (month not named).

These were the parents of my honored mother, (Mary Walker).

James Maury,

Liverpool, 1 August, 1817.

James Maury, son of Matthew Maury and Mary Anne Fontaine, his wife, born April 8th, 1718, departed this life June 9, 1769.

Mary Walker, daughter of James Walker, and Anne (Hill) was born Nov. 22, 1724, departed this life March 20, 1798. They were married Nov. 11, 1743.

The above copied from the bible of my beloved parents. I think my father was born in 1717.

For the above named Matthew (Maury) and Mary Ann (Fontaine) who were the parents of my father see head of the 5th of the annals of our ancestor, James Fontaine.

The above named James Walker was a physician in King and Queen County, Va., he married Ann Hill the daughter (I think his name was Leonard Hill). a merchant who lived at or near Bowler's on the Rapahannock River. This venerable lady when between 70 and 80 years of age, had the smallpox in the natural way, of which she recovered with the loss of her sight, died about 1787-88.

(Signed) James Maury,

Liverpool 1, August, 1817.

The sons and daughters of the Rev. James Maury 1717-1769 and his wife Mary Walker, of King William County afterwards of Albemarle, County.

1. Matthew Maury born Sept. 10, 1744, died May 6, 1808.
2. James Maury born Feb. 3, 1746, died March 23, 1840.
3. Leonard Hill Maury born -----, died in infancy.
4. Ann Maury born Nov. 16, 1748, died Jan. 8, 1816.
5. Mary Maury born Sept. 17, 1750, died April 5, 1822.
6. Walker Maury born July 21, 1752, died Oct. 11, 1788.
7. Catherine Maury, born July 15, 1754, died July 26, 1786.
8. Elizabeth Maury born Apr. 1, 1756, died April 1, 1833.
9. Abraham Maury born Apr. 28, 1758, died -----, 1834.
10. Fontaine Maury born Feb. 3, 1761, died Jan. 1, 1824.
11. Benjamin Maury born Jan. 16, 1763 died about Feb. 25, 1814.
12. Richard Maury born May 19, 1766, died April --, 1840.
13. Matilda Hill Maury, born Oct. 28, 1769, died about Nov. 7, 1821.

N. B. The first named 5 of us born in King William Co; My brother Walker born in Louisa Co.; the remaining 7 born in Albemarle Co

FORMATION OF CULPEPER COUNTY.

AN ACT FOR DIVIDING THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.*

(Passed March 23, 1748.)

[Only given by Title in Hening.]

For the greater Ease and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the County of Orange in attending Courts and other public Meetings Be it Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same that from and immediately after the seventeenth day of May next ensuing the said County of Orange shall be divided into two Counties that is to say that part of the County lying on the south side of Rappahanock River to the Head of the Conway River shall be one distinct County and retain the Name of Orange County and all that other part thereof on the north side the Rappahanock and Conway River shall be one other distinct County and called and known by the name of Culpeper County. And that for the due Administration of Justice after the said senenteenth day of May a Court for the said County of Orange be constantly held by the Justices thereof upon the fourth Thursday and a Court for the said Count of Culpeper be constantly held by the Justices thereof upon the third Thursday in every Month in such Manner as by the Laws of this Colony is provided and shall be by their Commissions directed PROVIDED always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to hinder the Sheriff or Collector of the said County of Orange as the same now stands entire and undived to make Distress for any Levies Fees or Dues which shall be due from the said County of Culpeper after the said seventeenth day of May in such Manner and not otherwise as by Law he might have done if this Act had never been made any Law Custom or Usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

March 22, 1748. Read, the third time & passed the House of Burgesses.

Peter Randolph, C. H. B.
William Gooch
John Robinson Speaker

March 23, 1748 Read the 3d Time & agreed to by the Council.
N. Walthoe C. G. A.

A Copy Test William Randolph C. H. B.

Endorsed.

Virginia At a General Asssembly begun and held at the College in Williamsburg on Thursday Twenty seventh day of October in the Twenty

year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Gorge the Second by the Grace
second of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the
Faith &c And in the year of our Lord 1748. Num'r 34.

An Act for dividing the County of Orange.

Passen ye 10th of May 1749. Red'd with Colo Lee's Letter dated ye
6th Nov'br. 1749.

Rec'd March ye 19th 1749-50.

Sent to Mr. Lamb May ye 21st. 1750.

Rec'd back Feb'ry ye 8th, 1750-10. No objection.

Great Seal of Virginia
taken off __ S. G.

Ex'd 34.

C. O. Class 5 Vol. 1394.

WHARTON—KEY.

Will descendants of the marriage of Rebecca Sothron Key and Charles
H. Wharton make themselves known:

Rebecca Sothron Key was born Sept. 5th, 1784. Her marriage to
Charles H. Wharton is supposed to have taken place shortly after 1800.

Mrs. Peter A. Boyle,
No. 1 Rhodes Circle,
Birmingham, Ala.

SEYMOUR.

Will some one please tell us of the ancestry of Col. Felix Seymour and
Margaret Renicks, his wife, who resided in Hardy County Virginia (now
West Virginia) prior to the Revolution. It is supposed that Col. Felix
Seymour was an Englishman, coming to America about 1750; and shortly
after his arrival was married to Margaret Renicks, possibly was married
before leaving England. The answer can be made through these columns
or direct to

W. H. Cobb, Elkins, W. Va.